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GUY'S PLACE. FINEST SAMPLE ROOM IN NORTH PLATTE. Having refitted our rooms in the finest of style, the public is invited to call and see us, insuring courteous treatment. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. Our billiard hall is supplied with the best make of tables and competent attendants will supply all your wants. THIS BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT. Cozad and

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25. Six Months, cash in advance, .75 Cents. Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

SECURE IRRIGATED LAND.

The records of the local signal office show that for the first six months of the present year the precipitation amounted to 9.73 inches. Last year during the same period it was 7.91 inches. If we were to have as much rain or snow during the last half of the year as we had the first half, the total for the year would be 19.46 inches. But as a rule the last half of the year is more dry than the first half, and the probabilities are that the precipitation for 1895 will not exceed eighteen inches. In western Nebraska, where we are subject to hot winds, the amount of precipitation is insufficient to insure a crop, and it must be plain to all that only through irrigation can farming be made profitable in this section until the climatic conditions become more favorable.

The "dry farmer" is leading a forlorn hope—his expectation that each succeeding year would prove a better one for crops than the one past has been shattered almost continuously. They have fought hard and won nothing, and it is not strange that many are about ready to give up the fight. While the prospects for a fair crop of corn on dry farms are good up to date, it will at the best be only sufficient to keep soil and body together, and few farmers who are in debt can expect to clear up their incumbrances.

This is not said to discourage the hard working farmer, but to impress him with the fact that he should not let pass any opportunity to secure land which can be irrigated, or to put in an irrigation plant, if such is possible.

Last spring a number of farmers moved from hill and table lands to the valley and leased ditch land, the greater part of which was raw prairie. We have talked with several of these farmers and not one has regretted his action. With the completion of the several ditches now under construction in the county, there will be thousands of acres of raw prairie to be brought under cultivation, and here is the opportunity for the dry farmer to get a footing. The industrious farmer is assured, under any circumstance, a good living by tilling irrigated land, and the chances are ten to one that he will not only secure a living but make money. In view of this we believe that it will be well for the farmers on the uplands to secure land leases along the ditches this fall, so as to be ready to go to work next spring. There may not be such opportunities for all, and it will therefore be the early bird that will catch the worm.

This is a matter of interest to farmers. Let them fully consider it.

The members of the democratic state central committee who went off in the bolters' movement last year have been bounced by the "regular" state central committee and the gulf between the two factions is thus widened. The "regulars" will hold their state convention in Omaha August 23d, and the "bolters" will meet in Lincoln Sept 5th.

This year the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the state has decreased \$23,500,000, which means a shrinkage in revenues and a deficit at the end of the year. The assessors in nearly every county in the state lowered the assessments on account of the prevailing stringency of the times and have thus placed the state in an awkward predicament. It is apparent that the time for the creation of the office of county assessor is ripe.

Iowa heads the list of states in acreage with 8,504,000 acres of corn, and the condition of her crop is reported to be 105. Kansas is a good second with 8,426,000 acres in almost as good condition, averaging 104. Kansas' crop is well advanced and she may be counted on to produce the largest ever grown west of Missouri. Another state that is likely to beat her record as a corn producer is Nebraska. The condition of her crop averages 95, and she has nearly 8,000,000 acres.—St. Louis Republic.

EVERY one recognizes the defects in the law which allows assessors to fix the total tax valuation of Nebraska at \$171,000,000 when the actual value of real and personal property in the state is at least ten times that amount. But every recent legislature has refused to undertake a thorough revision of the revenues and things have been allowed to go from bad to worse under the existing legislation. The remedy lies in a radical change in our methods of tax administration. The state and county officials are powerless until the laws are changed.—See.

WILL NOT LOWER RATES.

A telegram from Omaha, dated July 19th says: Grain, rates are now the subject of considerable anxiety on the part of the country dealers living in the northwest, west and south parts of the state, and a committee of interested dealers waited upon the freight representatives of the Union Pacific, Burlington and Elkhorn this morning, headed by Jack MacCall, with a view to securing a lower rate than at present prevails. The committee of grain men contended before the freight officials that under existing tariffs there was a discrimination which should be removed in order that the farmers of Nebraska might realize on their crops to somewhat balance the total failure of last year and the partial failure of 1893. They showed that the rate on grain was nearly twice as much as on live stock from many points in the state, and they contended that this disparity was against reason.

The railroad people answered these arguments by showing that as grain was a competitive commodity the rates were made to meet all possible contingencies that might arise, not only in handling, but in shrinkage in transportation. That the present rates were made at a time when the price of grain was much lower than it now is, and from present indications lower than it is likely to go this year. Under these conditions, the railroad men feel that the dealers have the best of the situation. All of the freight representatives seen stated to the committee that no one line would feel like taking the initiative in making still lower rates, but that all of them would be willing to go into conference with a view of concerted action, should it be thought desirable to make the changes in the tariffs suggested. While the committee was not successful in the object of its visit, so far as could be learned, assurances were given that no road would hold out for present rates if it was shown that present rates were excessive.

Wheat Prices.

When wheat was jumping around the eighty-fours and eighty-fives, and making delusive indications of reaching the full dollar, the Inter Ocean advised its friends, the country sellers, to make the best of a good chance, and then to get out of the pit before its sides caved in. In plain truth, we could see no good cause of expectation of dollar wheat, though, all conditions of trade being good, we are not of those who believe that a dollar is an excessive price. But all conditions of trade are not good, and therefore the condition of agriculture must share the general adversity.

Farming is a trade that has world wide nerves; it feels the buoyancy of good times and the depression of evil times. It now is demonstrated with sufficient clearness to obviate the necessity of further arguing that Liverpool does not "fix the price." It never did; or, at any rate it has not done so during the last twenty-five years. American conditions fix the prices of American wheat, and American conditions are not good.

We are importing manufactured goods very largely. This means that we are buying from Europe what we ought to make for ourselves. It means that we are paying men in Europe to do what we ought to be paying men in America to do. The free trader used to tell the American farmer that when we began to do this the men in Europe would send the money that Americans paid them for manufactured goods back to America to be spent in exchange for grain. This was an impudent absurdity, but unfortunately many American farmers were deceived by it, and voted for "low tariff and large exports." The low tariff has come, but the large exports have not. They will not. For when the European has got the American dollar he considers how to spend it with the most advantage to himself, and he finds that he can buy more wheat from India, Russia, or Argentina, than from the United States with a given amount of money, for land and labor are cheaper there than here. Consequently the American farmer is crippled in his home market and circumscribed in his foreign market by democratic tariff tinkering. Consequently, except by reason of war, pestilence, or shortness of crops approaching famine, there is no basis of expectation of very high prices for farm products until the country returns to its old policy of protection, with its sure sequence of prosperity.

You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific System than anywhere else on this continent. See your nearest Union Pacific agent, Summer Tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30th. E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Two Italian Steamers Collide on the Gulf of Genoa.

CRASH CAME IN THE NIGHT.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Lives Lost—Only Those Who Were on Duty at the Time Escaped—Wrecked Vessel Sinks Quickly.

GENOA, July 22.—The Italian steamers Ortigia and Maria P. collided off Isola del Piant, at the entrance to the Gulf of Genoa. The latter sank and 147 people were drowned. The Maria P. was bound from Naples to La Plata. There was a crew of 17 and the passengers numbered 172. She was calling here en route to her destination. She was entering the Gulf of Genoa at 12 o'clock Sunday morning, and when she met the Ortigia, at 10 o'clock, they only noticed each other when a collision was inevitable. The bow of the Ortigia crashed into the starboard of the Maria P., penetrating six yards, and ripping up the Maria P. like wood. The water rushed in through the hole and the Maria P. sank in three minutes. The major part of the passengers were asleep at the time of the accident and had no time to escape. They were engulfed with the vessel. The Ortigia remained on the spot until 6 o'clock in order to pick up the survivors. She rescued 14 of the crew and 28 of the passengers of the Maria P.

Engineer Remained Too Late.

The sky was overcast at the time of the accident and there was little sea. Both captains were asleep and Third Officer Revollo was on watch on the Ortigia and Second Officer d'Angelo was on watch on the Maria P. The Ortigia was going at the rate of 11 miles an hour and the Maria P. at the rate of eight. Both vessels saw the lights of the other and continued on their proper roads till the mistake was made, it is not established by whom, which brought the Maria P. broadside toward the Ortigia. Third Officer Revollo of the Ortigia saw the danger and ordered the engines reversed, but too late. The Ortigia struck the Maria P. making an enormous gash in her side. Although the boats of the Ortigia were lowered and the crew rescued all they could of the survivors, the latter, for the most part, remain in such a state of terror since the rescue that they are unable to give a single detail of the disaster.

Captain Gorrara, who was saved, said he was sleeping in his cabin when he was awakened by cries and shouts. He rushed on deck, to see the Ortigia breaking away. Seeing that all was lost he jumped into the sea, where he was picked up by the Ortigia's boats. The survivors lost everything. Second Officer d'Angelo of the Maria P., who was on watch when she was struck, was drowned. Among the saved is a child 8 years old, who is the only survivor of seven who went down with the ill-fated ship. An inquiry into the catastrophe has been opened.

Northern Pacific-Great Northern Settlement. NEW YORK, July 22.—Last week Chairman Adams of the Northern Pacific reorganization committee and James J. Schick, representing the Great Northern Railway company, held several conferences with J. P. Morgan & Co. at which a plan for the settlement between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests was about reached. President Hill of the Great Northern Railway company left Chicago for New York today in order to put the final touches to the agreement. It is expected, therefore, that the plan will be completed by the end of this week.

Ex-Judge Strahan Drops Dead. PORTLAND, Or., July 22.—Hon. R. Strahan, ex-judge of the state supreme court, fell dead on the street in front of the "Abington" building. He was a very fleshy man, and in walking upstairs brought on an attack of apoplexy which proved fatal. He was a resident of Oregon for 30 years, and on several occasions was the democratic candidate for United States senator. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Dolph, Simmons, Mallory & Strahan.

Cristello Brothers Found Guilty. AITKIN, Minn., July 22.—The jury in the Cristello murder case after being out 36 hours brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Nicholas and Archangel Cristello, killed Benjamin Genetti and wife March 15 last in a dispute arising out of a log hauling job near McGregor, where Genetti kept a store.

Murder Near Lincoln, Neb. LINCOLN, July 22.—Lewis McAfee, a farmer, was shot and killed on his premises near Zion church. The murderer crept to the house in his bare feet and committed the crime with a revolver. He was tracked through the fields to this city, where the trail was lost. The motive is believed to have been robbery.

Dr. Egan Goes to Washington. SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 22.—Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, the well known author, poet and lecturer, who has occupied the chair of English literature at Notre Dame for seven years, has accepted a like position with the Catholic university at Washington.

Defeated the Beharets. ADELI, July 22.—Advices received here from the vicinity of Behara, East Africa, say that the English expedition (supposed to be that of Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia), has defeated the Beharets tribe, which has been harrying caravans.

Professor Robinson Is Dead. LAWRENCE, Kan., July 22.—Professor D. H. Robinson, for 26 years dean of Latin language and literature at the Kansas university, died at his home in this city of typhoid fever.

Consul Sprague's Report. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Consul Sprague at Gibraltar reports to the state department that the removal of the Spanish custom house from the border has greatly injured business there. This action was taken to prevent fraud. He closes his report by saying: "No merchant vessels have called at this port during this quarter flying our flag, but no less than eight steamers and sailing yachts have visited this harbor during that period owned by some of our wealthy citizens."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

DRAKE DISCUSSES THE ISSUE.

Believes the Iowa Campaign Should Be Made on Minneapolis Platform. DES MOINES, July 22.—A local paper printed an interview with General Drake, Republican nominee for governor. The time is so brief he believes the campaign should be made on national issues, such as currency and the tariff, on the basis of the Republican national platform adopted at the Minneapolis convention. On state issues he says he will favor the enforcement of law and the control of corporations, and advises the speedy enactment of laws regulating loan and building associations, which are now without regulation.

On the liquor question he believes the state convention did right in remaining silent, on the ground that it means no cowardice, but a recognition of the wholesome Republican rule and rule by majorities. The present law was enacted by a Republican legislature, and he is willing for the same sort of legislature to take care of the question in the future. On the question of manufacture of liquor he expresses no opinion of his own, but is willing for the legislature to settle the question.

Purchasers Must Pay For Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The district land officers in those parts of Kansas and Nebraska, where parts of the former Missouri and Otoe Indian reservations are located, have been instructed to inform the purchasers of these lands that the balances due by them must be paid within 90 days or their entries will be cancelled. These lands were bought at public auction in 1893 at prices largely in excess of their appraised value. One-fourth of the purchase money was paid down and the rest made payable in one, two and three years at 5 per cent interest. Having twice extended the time of payment of these deferred payments, two years each time, in March, 1895, congress passed a bill giving relief in case the Indians have refused to do this and the department will enforce the original contract. There is now \$192,122 principal and \$50,000 interest due on the lands.

Four Men Instantly Killed.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 22.—Four men were instantly killed while crossing the Fitchburg railroad track about two miles from this place. A party of six men were riding in a two seated covered carriage. They were struck by a westbound express. Two of the men, Clarence Prindle and Edward White, both of Williamstown, escaped by jumping. The killed are: Oliver Dudley, Nelson Tradeau, Peter Rökke, Joseph Trayon. They were all of North Adams.

Found Dead in His Room.

MASSILLON, July 22.—Harry Barnard, employed by the Zehring company, a Chicago perfume house, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Conrad. He had suffered all day Sunday with stomach trouble. No sound was heard when he was called and the door was burst open at 8 o'clock. He was found dressed, and had evidently died in great pain.

Foreman Peterson Badly Hurt.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—Charles Peterson, foreman of the Union Pacific round house at Sidney, Neb., attempted to stop a runaway team near this place. He was struck in the abdomen by the pole of the wagon, and was almost disemboweled. It is believed he will die. He was taken by a special train to the Union Pacific hospital at Denver.

Western Men Know Nothing of It.

EL PASO, Tex., July 22.—The custom house authorities here know nothing of the government advertising for sampling ores at El Paso. They say the advertising has been confined to the far eastern papers, and western men know nothing of it. If the government advertises in western papers bids will be sent in from local parties.

Empire Heats Roughly Heated.

QUINCY, July 22.—After the baseball game Sunday the crowd made an attempt to Lynch Empire Frank Heath of Pontiac, Ill., and was only prevented by the police. It was claimed that the empire had robbed the Quincy mine of two games. He was roughly handled before the officers could get him away from the crowd.

Meeting of Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The railroad coal miners of this district are meeting here today to arrange a uniform scale of wages, if possible, without resorting to a strike. At this morning's session a committee was appointed to prepare a scale for presentation to the convention this afternoon. Delegates from 53 mines are present.

Forged Many Checks.

RAWLINS, Wyo., July 22.—Ed Forrest, who has recently been in the employ of Stockwell Bros., large sheep owners, victimized a number of business men out of something over \$100 by means of forged checks. His checks becoming too plentiful he was arrested.

Heaviest Hail Ever Known.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 22.—This place was visited by the heaviest rain ever known in this vicinity. In less than an hour more than three inches of rain fell, flooding basements. The crops were badly damaged, corn and oats being levelled to the ground.

Will Demand Holmes' Extradition.

TORONTO, July 22.—If the coroner's jury finds Holmes guilty of the murder of the two Pitzel children, which is almost a foregone conclusion, papers will at once be issued demanding his immediate extradition.

An Engine Explodes.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 22.—Missouri Pacific engine No. 355 exploded in the yards here. H. M. Speedy, a machinist at the shops, was so badly scalded his condition is critical.

Clinton Firm Falls.

CLINTON, July 22.—Van Allen & Abbott, dry goods, have assigned. Assets, \$18,200; liabilities, about \$16,000.

FOUR INDIANS KILLED.

Conflict at Jackson's Hole More Serious Than at First Reported. BANNOCKS HAVE RETURNED.

Assert That They Only Came to the Reservation for More Ammunition in Order to Go Out Again and Kill the Whites.

POCAHELLO, Ida., July 22.—From present indications the conflict between the settlers in the Jackson Hole country, in northeastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, and the Indians, is not at an end. Although news of the trouble has been suppressed it is now positively known that at least four Indians were killed. Just a week ago word was received at the Bannock agency, 13 miles north of here, that several hundred Bannock and Shoshone Indians had come in conflict with the settlers, and all the available Indian police were sent out to bring the hunters back. Today the wanderers arrived and are once more on their reservation, but are far from being in as peaceful frame of mind as when they left, for in a wagon accompanying the returning band were the bodies of four dead bucks. It has been given out all along that only one Indian was killed and the trouble has been made light of as much as possible. White Bear, captain of Indian police, admitted that he brought back the four dead bucks and that the trouble was regarded so seriously by Indian Agent Tellors that he himself went to assist in starting the wayward hunters home. The band, of between 200 and 300, which arrived today, is in a surly mood. Of course, they talk little to white men, but one of the bucks said they were only coming to the reservation to get more ammunition and then they were going back to kill white men. This and similar threats have caused the present uneasiness among those in authority, and unless the Indians return quietly to their homes, Agent Tellors will request that the Seventh infantry from Cheyenne, or the Fifth cavalry from Boise, be at once sent to this point. The settlers in the vicinity of the recent trouble are very much disturbed and many of them are leaving their farms to get nearer to civilization, or are banding together for protection. They complain bitterly that Indians have no respect whatever for their rights or property. Crops are trodden under the feet of their ponies and women insulted. There are 1,800 Bannock and Shoshone Indians on the reservation.

STUDENTS NOT HEARD FROM.

Fears Are Entertained As to the Safety of Princetonian Geologists. NEW YORK, July 22.—Reports that the party of Princeton students engaged in geological exploration in Wyoming had been captured by Bannock Indians caused much comment and apprehension among the friends of the students in this city. Robert F. Little, whose son, Robert F. Little, jr., is with the expedition immediately sent the following telegram: "Commandant Fort Washakie: Telegram immediately if any truth in rumor that Princeton boys were captured by Indians. R. F. LITTLE." Mr. Little received the following reply today: "No truth in the report. Nothing known here. KRAMER, Commandant." The last place the party were heard from is Crow Creek, on Big Wind river, 43 miles from Fort Washakie.

Believes Them Safe.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—P. B. Pierce, father of S. E. Pierce, one of the party of Princeton students captured by Bannock Indians, received a letter from his son dated July 10 with a postscript dated July 15. The postscript was written at the mouth of Perry creek, about 60 miles from Jackson's Hole, where the trouble is said to have occurred. Young Pierce stated that the party was about to start for the Yellowstone through the Indian pass. Governor Richards' dispatch to the secretary of the interior last week fixed the fight as July 13. As the students could not have reached the locality before July 18, Mr. Pierce entertains little anxiety in regard to them. Professor Hatch is said to be experienced in Indian ways and Mr. Pierce has full confidence in his ability to handle the party safely.

Wyoming Settlers in a Panic.

POCAHELLO, Ida., July 22.—Settlers in the Jackson's Hole country in Idaho and northwestern Wyoming are in a panic over the reported imminence of an Indian outbreak. Disquieting rumors were confirmed by J. C. Houtz, a wealthy ranchman of Soda Springs. He and one of his herdsmen, while trying to cross Salt river to Houtz' ranch, 75 miles northeast of here, were stopped with rifles in the hands of Indian police. The police said the Indians were on the warpath. Houtz says the police told him the Indians had killed a white man, his wife and child, but that the settlers had rallied and killed six Indians.

Fire in the Utica Mine.

ANGELS CAMP, Cal., July 22.—Fire broke out in the interior of Utica mine last night and is still raging today. The mine is being flooded. The loss will probably be \$100,000 or more.

Struck for an Increase.

GLENWOOD, Wis., July 22.—Five hundred men employed in the Glenwood Manufacturing company's plant struck for an increase in wages and regular pay.

Strike at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Five hundred men employed at the Lake Shore foundry went on a strike today for an increase in wages.